

# CHINA BULLETIN

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## FAR EASTERN OFFICE

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### CHINESE CHRISTIAN MAGAZINES WANTED

The Missionary Research Library, 3041 Broadway, New York 27, N.Y., wants to build up its collection of Chinese Christian magazines. If any of our readers have copies of the magazines listed below, they will do the whole missions movement a service by making this library the depository of such rare and valuable material.

Tung Wen Pao (Chinese Christian Intelligencer) -- all issues.

Hsing Hua Pao (Chinese Christian Advocate) -- all volumes except 19 (1922).

Tien Feng -- Nos. 1-82, 92, 96, 97, 107, 108, 125, 126, 136-147, 172, 216, 257, 321-345, 396-401, 412-420, 424, 428-464, 466, 468-470, 501, 524, 554, and from 600 on.

Chen-li yü sheng-ming (Truth and Life) -- Volume 3: 1-13 (in 1928).

Chin-ling Sheng-hsueh-chih (Nanking Seminary Review) -- Volumes 1-10; 11:2-4 (1925); 12:2, 3; 13; 19:2-4; 22:3, 4; 24:3, 4; 25; and all issues after 26:1, 2 (in 1950).

Ch'ing-nien Chin-pu (Association Progress) -- Nos. 1-13, 16-25, 27, 46-114, 116-121, 123-125, 127, 128 (These are in years 1917 to 1929).

And also the annual publication: Chung-hua Chi-tu-chiao-hui Nien-chieh (Chinese Christian Yearbook) -- Volumes 1-6, 10, and all after 12.

### REPORT BY HELEN WILLIS

Miss Helen Willis, who stayed in Shanghai in charge of the Christian Book Room until April 1959, has now written an account of her experiences entitled "Through Encouragement of the Scriptures, Recollections of Ten Years in Communist China." It is published by the Christian Book Room, P.O.Box 5413, Kowloon, Hong Kong, but can also be purchased from the following agencies: Bible and Tract Depot, 6125 Sherbrooke Street W., Montreal, Canada; Bible Truth Publishers, 239 Harrison Street, Oak Park, Illinois, U.S.A.; Mr. C. A. Mizen, 2 Wilton Road, London, S.W.19, England. Unfortunately the book does not state the price, but being 14 pages paper bound is probably not too high-priced for our readers.

I hope next month to give the book a more extended review, but in the meantime I can recommend the book heartily. All through these critical years Miss Willis went every day to the Christian Book Room, on the fourth floor of the Southern Baptist Building. This, as I remember, is either on the corner of Hong Kong Road and Yuan Ming Yuan Road or in that immediate vicinity, close to the YMCA Building, the Christian Literary Society and the Missions Building, and so she was in a place where she could see frequently and talk with various Protestant Christian leaders. She carried on her sale of Christian literature without interruption until

Issued monthly to keep mission boards and missionaries informed on Christian work in China. Information from Chinese church magazines and other Chinese sources is passed on as objectively as possible, with a minimum of interpretation. When interpretation is necessary, it is enclosed in parentheses as the comment of the editor. ANNUAL RATES: Domestic, \$1.50; Overseas, Firstclass \$3.00, Secondclass \$2.50. Airmail \$4.00 in 15¢ zone, \$6.00 in 25¢ zone.

the fall of 1958, when the Book Room was closed and she was placed under virtual house arrest. She underwent trial in the spring of 1959 and was sentenced to expulsion from the country. She left Shanghai on April 25, 1959.

Miss Willis was a keen observer of what was going on around her, and, it seems to me, a very fair-minded commentator on the Christians caught in the Communist web.

## LIFE IN CHINA

I have two fairly recent reports from Shanghai residents to pass on to our readers. The Hong Kong South China Morning Post has a Shanghai correspondent, and in its October 30 issue it had a letter from him dated October 9. He estimates that there are now about two hundred foreigners, including Russians and Indians, living in Shanghai. They are now such a rarity on the streets of Shanghai that when one stops to inspect a shop window he is at once surrounded by a group of onlookers.

These foreigners are treated with friendliness everywhere. On boarding a public car, a foreigner, if he understands Chinese, will frequently overhear the conductor calling aloud: "Comrades, there is a foreigner in the car. Will some one please give him a seat?" Foreigners are mostly concentrated in the old Avenue Joffre (now Huaihai Road) area, and a dozen apartments in the old Gascogne Apartment Building (now Huaihai Apartments) are occupied by foreigners.

The Shell Building on the Bund is the only foreign-owned building still in the hands of its original owners. Yuan Ming Yuan Road is the center for foreign business. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank are still open there. A half dozen foreign shipping and import-export firms have had their offices there, but all of them are now in process of liquidation except Messrs Eckman Foreign Agencies (Swedish), which is still continuing business.

Overseas Chinese, and especially overseas students, are treated with special consideration. They are allowed to do things, such as frequenting western-style restaurants in the evening, which would be considered unbecoming behavior for mainlanders. Since they live on overseas remittances, they are easy spenders, and this makes their popularity with the local girls quite high.

The other Shanghai report is in the United Voice Weekly, a Chinese newspaper published in New York, and consists of an article by an elderly Shanghai business man, who came to Hong Kong on September 19. He had intended to stay on in Shanghai for the rest of his life, but with living conditions getting less and less tolerable during the past three years, he finally managed to get permission to go to Hong Kong.

As an elderly man not using strength in his work, he was allowed a ration of two ounces of rice per day. Workmen and students got more, the former from 25 to 28 catties per month, and the latter 25. Of fish, every ten days they could buy six ounces, vegetables one cent's worth per day, and oil half a catty per month. There is no meat at all.

The government treats city workers better than it does the farm workers. The former get 30 to 40 yuan per month, and as food costs about 16 yuan, a single man can get along very well. Of course a man with a family has more trouble.

Farm workers, even those doing heavy physical labor, only get a ration of two ounces of rice per day. It is expected that they will supplement this by gathering wild things to eat.

Because of the universal hunger, thievery of food is common. The writer tells of roving gangs around the railway station, who look for disembarking passengers who may be carrying food and then set upon them and snatch the food away. Sometimes they are caught by the police, but by that time they have usually bolted the food down, so the police, who sympathize with their plight, let them go.

The writer thinks that Communism is not popular any more, and even the Communist cadres are against it, only they do not dare to say anything. Mao Tse-tung remains as popular

s ever, and the resentment is directed chiefly at Liu Shao-ch'i, who is thought because of his internationalist policy to be responsible for the food shortages, in that he sends so much food from China to Russia.

This report may be discounted as the statement of a refugee telling the people of Hong Kong what they want to hear. But last June an educated, cultured Christian woman in central China wrote to relatives in America confirming this picture of hunger and discontent. Here are excerpts from the letter which she, risking the censor, put into the mails:

"We have now been 'liberated' for twelve years, and life gets worse every day. The food ration for us in the city is 24 catties a month per person, and two ounces of oil. When there are vegetables we can get from half a catty to a catty per day, otherwise only two or three ounces. Soap we can get half a bar a month, thread three small hanks per month per family. Sugar we can get occasionally by ration ticket, one ounce per person. At New Year's time we were able to get two ounces of pork per person, and at Dragon Boat Festival each person was allowed one egg, one ounce of polished rice, one and one half catties of glutinous rice, and half a catty of oil. Then nothing more was allowed for the next month.

"For this reason there is a great increase in the number of the sick, especially such diseases as inflammation of the liver, swelling, and stoppage of the menses. Often a person with some weakness that ordinarily is not very serious dies from it. Certainly many are being born here, but the number dying is also not small.

"This is the condition of the common people. Of course there is a special class of people, and it goes without saying that they have plenty of fish and meat every day. It is the small people who are suffering.

"For this first half year of 1961 we received a cloth ration ticket of one foot six inches, just enough to buy one small face towel or two pairs of socks. All the people are complaining. Last year we were able to buy one half catty of cotton per person. It is said that times are worse than they have been for a hundred years, - food and clothes all not enough. But we are told that after a year or two these hard times will be past. Now all the overtones of life are gone.

"In 1954 the ration tickets for cloth gave us 27 feet per person, but they have gone down every year since then. This year we have the one foot six inches for the first half year, and no longer as yet of a second half year ticket."

The one foot six inches cloth ration seems to be quite wide-spread, as a letter from Szechuan, a thousand miles away, gives the same figure.

#### THE "PATRIOTIC" CATHOLIC CHURCH

A September report from Hong Kong reviews the past four years' history of the "Patriotic Catholic Church" in China. It was set up in Peking in 1957. The first new patriotic bishop was consecrated on April 13, 1958, then 22 more in the period to October 1958; then after a short interval, eight more from May to November 1959, and finally four more in April 1960, "the last of the series as far as we know." The report calls these bishops illegitimate, and says that their following is very skeletal, though how the reporter learned that he does not say.

The report contrasts this skeletal church with the situation in 1949. Then there were 2,676 Chinese secular and Religious Order priests, 632 Chinese Brothers and 5,112 Chinese Sisters.

#### MISSIONARY NEWS

A new school for the children of missionaries has just been opened in Taipei with an enrollment of nearly forty. It runs from kindergarten through sixth grade. This is in addition to Morrison Academy in Taichung which has an enrollment of 250, including about eighty dormitory students. Morrison Academy, now about ten years old, is sponsored by the Taiwan Missionary Fellowship. The Far East News Service, which reports this news item, does not identify the sponsorship of this new school in Taipei (called Bethany Christian School) except to say that it is an interested missionary community."

Frank Wilson Price has written a History of Nanking Theological Seminary, 1911 to 1961, which has been published in mimeographed form by the Board of Founders of Nanking Theological Seminary. It is called a tentative draft, and no price is listed, or an address from which it may be obtained.

Overseas Radio, Inc., under the leadership of Leland Haggerty, is the backer of Chinese Christian Radio, which has just leased a full time transmitting station from the Chinese Government in Formosa. It will produce eighteen hours of Christian broadcasts every day, plus six hours of short wave time beamed to the mainland.

Recent deaths: Rev. Wynn C. Fairfield, from 1910 to 1929 missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational) in Taiku, Shansi, then Secretary of his Board from 1929 to 1945, and then on the staff first of the Foreign Missions Conference and then of the National Council of Churches until his retirement in 1954, in Claremont, Cal., on October 14; Rev. Harry P. Boot, missionary of the Reformed Church in America in Amoy 1903-40, in Holland, Mich., on October 2.

## CHURCH NEWS

Dr. Timothy Dzao (Chao Shih-kuang) completed in October a one month's series of evangelistic meetings in six of the major cities of Taiwan. He spent ten days in Kaohsiung, and 1,300 decisions were recorded there. The other cities included in this campaign were Taitung, Yilan and Hualien on the east coast, Hsinchu, and Makung on the Pescadores Islands.

President Kennedy has made a personal contribution of US \$1,000 toward the reactivation of the Roman Catholic Fu Jen University, formerly located in Peking.

When Li Chu-wen and Shih Ju-chang were at the World Religious Peace Conference in Kyoto last July, they reported that some Scriptures were being printed in Shanghai and distributed. Printing has apparently been done on government presses with old type-settings. In August these same two represented Chinese Protestants in the nine-member Chinese delegation to the Seventh World Conference in Tokyo. This Conference, to judge from the report of it in the September issue of "No More Hiroshimas", would seem to be a characteristic Communist front peace organization, although it is reported that messages and greetings were received from such representative Americans as Prof. W. E. Hocking, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Rev. Ralph Sockman.

A Japanese report on Li Chu-wen's visit there: When some Japanese pastors apologized for what the Japanese armies had done in China during the war, Mr. Li replied, "There are two kinds of facts in history. One kind is to be forgotten; the other kind is to be remembered. What the Japanese armies did belongs to the first classification." This same reporter says that Mr. Li said nothing political, but rather stressed the need of Christian brotherhood.

Dr. Paul Kwei, formerly Professor of Physics in Wuhan University, and still earlier Dean of Science in the Christian Central China College in Wuchang, died of leukemia on October 24. He had continued to teach in the university, but had been in failing health for some years. He was an outstanding Christian layman and one of China's leading physicists.

## GENERAL NEWS

The Library of Congress has published Mainland China Organizations of Higher Learning in Science and Technology and their Publications, 1961, a selected guide compiled by Chi Wang (Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., \$.55.) Under Nanking University I was interested to note that Li Fang-hsun, a Christian and the former dean of the College of Science and afterwards President of the Christian University of Nanking, is still listed as Vice-president of the reorganized institution. Also Ch'en Hsu-ching, former President of the Christian Lingnan University in Canton, is a Vice-president of what is now known as Sun Yat-sen University in Canton.

Developments in Communications: Kwangsi now has 1,100 kilometers of railways, 12,000 kilometers of highways, and 8,000 kilometers of inland navigation. Canton has 33 bus routes with a total length of over 500 kilometers. Peking now has 13 trolley-bus routes. Kweichow now has 14,000 kilometers of highways, and the railway linking the capital city Kweiyang with Peking was completed in 1958. Even in this mountainous province a navigable mileage of more than 2,000 kilometers is claimed. The Yangtze and its tributaries in Szechuan province have 16,000 kilometers of navigable length, much of it made available through dredging, and the removal of dangerous shoals and rocks. It is claimed that 30 million tons of freight are moved on these rivers of Szechuan annually.